

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Something Rotten

THAT crime is more widespread in Honolulu than a year ago, none who has eyes with which to see and ears with which to hear will deny. What with murders, highway robbery, burglaries, jail breaks, wide open gambling, street walking and general all-round rowdiness, a part of which has been kept secret by the police, the past eighteen months have witnessed what might almost be termed "a wave of crime." Conditions are known to all.

In the face of the facts, a truly remarkable showing is made in the official report of the criminal proceedings of the district court for the year 1914.

Arrests dropped from 5494 in 1913 to 5039 in 1914.

Convictions dropped from 3859 in 1913 to 2591 in 1914.

Acquittals increased from 380 in 1913 to 526 in 1914.

Nolle prosequi proceedings in 1913 were instituted in 945 cases, while in 1914 there were 1497 nol. prosequi.

That is: LAST YEAR, PRACTICALLY ONE PERSON OUT OF EVERY THREE ARRESTED—AND THE ARRESTS WERE MANY FEWER THAN THE YEAR BEFORE—WAS ALLOWED TO GO UNPROSECUTED BY THE CITY ATTORNEY'S DEPARTMENT!

In the face of an increase in crimes committed there were fewer arrests, more acquittals and nearly twice as many nol. prosequi than the previous year!

There were fewer than half the number of cases committed to a grand jury by the police court in 1914 than was the case in 1913.

The fewer arrests were made by a larger police force.

The more nol. prosequi were made by a city attorney's department that had under salary an extra prosecutor, one more than the number available the year before.

While the police expenses went up and there were extra salaries paid to the public prosecutors, the amount derived from fines and costs dropped from \$11,746.55 in 1913, to \$7,132.75 in 1914. Bail forfeits dropped from \$5449 in 1913 to \$3834 in 1914.

These official figures, coupled with the known facts, show beyond any question of doubt that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark.

The Advertiser is unable to put its finger upon the core of this rottenness with any legal proof.

THE CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AND THE POLICE KNOW WHERE THE ROTTENNESS IS TO BE LOCATED—BUT THEY ARE NOT TELLING!

Who Cares?

SCULLY has not got clean away, as McGrath did, but it is no fault of the police force, with its elected head indifferent to public opinion and its captain of detectives having a good personal reason for desiring Scully's absences. The leader of the "badger" gang of robbers, who secured a suspended sentence from the city attorney's department in the circuit court, and was bailed out of the custody of the federal marshal by a bond secured for him by the same city attorney's office, was told, according to his own statement to The Advertiser, that the city attorney's department wanted him out of the Territory, particularly after he had told this paper of some of the things he knew of the inner workings of the opium smuggling ring.

Scully made an extended confession to The Advertiser. He told some very interesting things about some rather important people, but, later informed The Advertiser that he would have to deny some parts of this confession because what he had told had "got him in bad" with the city attorney's department. Unless he denied having "squealed" on certain of his ex-pals, now holding office, he would not be allowed to leave the Territory on the suspended sentence promised him, he said.

This was before he was indicted by the federal grand jury and some time before Assistant City Attorney Brown, on orders from City Attorney Cathcart, rustled the bond to keep Scully out of jail, pending his trial, but after he had been shown every possible consideration by Sheriff Rose, McDuffie et al.

Scully was not traced yesterday by the police or the agents of the city attorney's department. They were all making signs of great activity on false scents. Scully was traced by some who were interested in seeing that he did NOT get away.

McGrath, like the gamblers, was "full of all kinds of tricks" as the sheriff says, and beyond the possibility of the detective force. Scully was full of the same kind of tricks, but a trifle of ordinary common sense landed him.

Scully is under sentence from the federal court, but he has appealed his case. In all probability some further way of keeping him out of jail pending the hearing of his appeal will be found. But he is also under suspended sentence from the circuit court. That sentence should now be imposed and the slippery convict put under High Sheriff Jarrett's charge. He will not get away then.

The city jailer, being an appointee of Sheriff Rose, should not be trusted to guard this particular prisoner. Not after the McGrath "escape."

The Advertiser has had occasions repeatedly since it first began to expose the names of this

opium smuggling, gun-toting, hold-up hui to call the attention of the public to the unheard-of leniency with which the members of the gang have been treated by the police and the city attorney's department. It will be remembered that it took a threat of punishment for contempt of court to get the sheriff even to arrest some of this gang after they had been indicted. It will be remembered that Scully was never locked up, but had a police officer especially detailed to stay at Scully's house so that this slippery one might live comfortably, and it will be further remembered that this special officer was not even required to carry out his alleged orders.

From first to last this whole case has been fishy. But who cares?

Cooperation Wanted

PENDING the formation of the new semi-annual municipal budget, the city physician has stopped sending patients to the Leahi Home on city funds.

At the present time the city has fifteen tuberculous patients in Leahi Home against fifty-two free patients supported there by the Territory and by the Home's own funds.

There are thirteen persons, all past the first stage of the disease and going on toward the incurable stage, waiting their turn of admission at this institution. This waiting list has been kept down as far as possible. If all bars were removed it would swell quickly to twice the size.

Politics will, if the usual methods prevail, enter largely into the arrangement of the budget. Previously, the departments feeling political pressure have been financed first. The funds remaining have then been pro rated among the other demands—tuberculosis support, promotion committee and such. This system is almost inevitable.

The supervisors can at least give their attention to the fact that tuberculosis suppression was of sufficient political importance to be given a prominent place in both the city and territorial Republican platforms at the last election. If it was good politics to "say" it, it is good politics to "do" it.

The current budget allows for eighteen city patients at the Home. The city physician has taken the stand that this means fifteen regular patients and three emergency beds. He has used his own judgment as to the nature of an "emergency." There has been frequent disagreements between the anti-tuberculosis force and the city as to what an emergency is. The former has held that a person dying in the gutter is an emergency. The city physician has ruled that there are other qualifications to be considered. If the victim came from another island he was not an "emergency case," according to his views.

Hereafter the Territory will pay for cases coming from other islands out of the pro rata allowed for those islands. Other objections could as easily be surmounted if any sensible cooperation was extended.

The city has insisted upon keeping the admission of patients to the Home on city money in its own hands. The Leahi Home offered to take in sixteen patients on the money allowed for fifteen if it was permitted to name the patients. This offer was made last year and would probably hold good this year. The city ignored this for the sake of keeping the power of admission in the hands of its own employee.

There is good and sufficient reason for the offer. The administration of the Leahi Home is practically consolidated with the central bureau of tuberculosis control. It is an integral part of, and in harmony with, the sum of tuberculosis work in the Territory. The waiting list for the Leahi Home is kept by the board of health on the basis of first come, first served. Territorial funds and the revenue of the Home's private endowment are pooled to handle this waiting list.

The city insists upon independence. Its admissions to the Home are not made on the basis of a general control policy, that is, with an eye to the greater good to the largest part of the community, but on a haphazard basis. The city does not keep a waiting list.

The head of the Territory's waiting list has been there since May 4. His case is rapidly coming to the point where a cure is hopeless. When first registered for admission he was reasonably sure of improvement. Since he was registered the city has sent three or four cases to the Home.

For the great part of the time the city has kept its full quota in the Home. The point is not that it has not lived up to its expressed intentions, but that its efforts are not directed in line with the Territory-wide, systematic and successful campaign against tuberculosis. Its efforts are too palpably incidental to other things at present.

Community sentiment is not vapidous on tuberculosis work. Honolulu knows more about the conduct of the campaign than many other branches of the government. If its sentiment could be condensed and applied to the board it would compel it to do several things. Chief among them are:

First: to count out political considerations in awarding and handling its anti-tuberculosis funds.

Second: to increase them to some figure compatible with the city's responsibilities in this regard.

Third: to get in line with the centralized work.

It is a laudable desire to paddle its own canoe, but it shouldn't attempt to cross an ocean in it.

The Great White Plague, which has killed close to its four hundred this year in Hawaii, cannot be suppressed by the methods the city uses.

Beer and Sugar

L. McCANDLESS, in an interview published this morning, takes the ground that if the political activities of the Brewery are to be probed, the political activities of the sugar planters should likewise be looked into. It must appear to the average person that it is straining things rather severely to place the manufacture and sale of beer upon the same plane as the growing of cane and the manufacture of sugar. The average man is able to draw a very distinct line between the carrying on of a business which exists through the license granted by a community and the carrying on of a purely agricultural and manufacturing business which not only has never been surrounded by restrictions and which does not exist on sufferance but which has, through very many years in very many countries, been encouraged, subsidized and protected.

The sugar industry of Hawaii gave to Mr. McCandleless the many thousands of dollars that are now his, and it robbed none when it enriched him. His dollars secured from and through the plantations came to him clean from the taint of ruined homes, convicts in their stripes, women in the tenderloin and murderers on the gallows. Not as much can be said for the dividends paid to the holders of Brewery stock.

There exists, too, a wide difference between the objects sought by the sugar planters of Hawaii in their expenditures at Washington and elsewhere than in the objects sought through the system of Brewery expenditures disclosed by the Bartlett expose while we doubt if Mr. McCandleless desires to compare the honorable men at the head of the great sugar industry that has made Hawaii prosperous, with the late manager of the Honolulu Brewery, who made of forgery a business and embezzlement a pastime, a man who robbed his friends and associates and swindled even those who came to his assistance when he was caught.

In giving his interview to The Advertiser, Mr. McCandleless did so with an accompanying statement that he did not believe The Advertiser would dare print it. We venture to predict that Mr. McCandleless this morning regrets that The Advertiser did dare.

Tuberculosis Immunity

VACCINATION for the prevention of tuberculosis is the strategy against the great white plague, in the war that is now world-wide, proposed in Italy, where the efficacy of an anti-tuberculosis vaccine has been demonstrated. An announcement regarding it, which is of the very highest importance, was made last week before the pathological section of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis by the special delegate from Italy, Dr. Enrico Castelli, of Genoa. If the expectations of Doctor Castelli and his associates are realized, tuberculosis will be, before the end of the century, made as little a menace to mankind as smallpox has been rendered, due to the discovery of vaccine by Jenner.

Doctor Castelli, speaking before the Seattle assemblage of expert pathologists, announced a method of serum diagnosis of tuberculosis, perfected by himself and his colleagues at the University of Genoa. He stated that by this test he was able to determine the amount of tuberculosis infection, the degree of immunity against the disease, how much tuberculosis matter must be introduced into the body to obtain complete immunity, and how long this immunity will last.

He predicted that in less than fifty years' time immunity from tuberculosis would be as thoroughly accomplished as in the case of smallpox.

"We have applied successfully the method of vaccination against tuberculosis conceived for the first time by Maragliano in 1903," he said. "We are able now to apply this vaccination on a large scale among human beings and animals and we have shown that we can even vaccinate pregnant women and animals and obtain products of conception showing features of complete immunization. We also have vaccinated babies during the first six months' of life, when the body shows a natural immunity against tuberculosis infection, and we have obtained an immunity which in some cases has proved to be still active four years after the first inoculation of vaccine."

"More important still, acting on the knowledge that much of the tuberculous infection in infancy is contracted through milk, which forms the principal element of infant diet, we concluded that if we adopted for the feeding of babies milk obtained either from immunized animals or vaccinated mothers, we would eliminate the principal source of infection of this disease. The first six months of life is the best period for storing the new organism with all the material defense necessary to react against a future possible infection. In our opinion, the baby that is made immune through the vaccination of the mother and self-vaccination, and kept in a condition of active reactivity against a possible infection by the feeding of immunized milk, is a victim stolen from tuberculosis. We have succeeded in training a group of farmers in the Province of Genoa in the technique of immunization of animals and have demonstrated to them that the milk thus obtained does not change, neither in taste nor in its nourishing qualities."

"We feel that we are in position now to master in a logical and systematic way the problem of prophylaxis of tuberculosis and that we have acquired a better understanding of its treatment. The faculty of Genoa is convinced that by applying to the prevention of tuberculosis all the means at our disposal, in less than fifty years from now we would accomplish in tuberculosis what Jenner has accomplished in smallpox. As part of a campaign which we had planned in Italy before the war, using the boards of health as agencies, we recommended the following program:

"1. An extensive and regular use of serum diagnosis in hospitals, dispensaries, and private practice to secure earlier recognition of tuberculosis."

"2. Compulsory vaccination of all babies under six months of age. The vaccination has been proven absolutely harmless."

"3. Advising vaccination of women who are about to have children."

"4. Establishment of farms and dairies supplying immunized milk for exclusive use of children or adults showing evidences of tuberculosis."

"5. Vaccination of pregnant cows, to secure immunized products of conception."

"6. The administration of tuberculosis patients of the whole blood of immunized animals, including serum and corpses. We have shown that not only is the serum of immunized animals impregnated with anti-bodies but also the other elements of the blood, as well. We have been able to perfect a technique of modification which makes the blood less disagreeable and more appetizing than in its natural form."

Shut Out the Liars

THE board of license commissioners should not, and we believe the commissioners will not, consent to the renewals of the licenses of those saloon keepers who have been caught lying to the board. Those who now unblushingly admit that in former examinations they deliberately misstated their positions, because at the time they were unhampered by oaths and left free to present any story that appeared to them plausible and likely to secure for them the privilege of running their bars, should be given the only lesson that will appeal to them and their kind.

Licenses to conduct saloons should under no circumstances be given to men who are self-confessed liars. It is difficult enough to hold to the conditions of the trade men who have some respect for the truth, without putting into the hands of those who admit that they cannot be trusted any privilege to sell booze.

Some of the saloon keepers of Honolulu have secured their licenses, it is now plain, under false pretences. These licenses should be cancelled and renewals refused. If, in the face of the testimony that has been presented before the license board, the commissioners renew some of the licenses asked for, a premium will be put upon dishonesty and wilful lying will be rewarded.

By refusing the licenses in the most flagrant cases, the board also will be establishing a precedent that will work for good by planting in the breasts of all other liquor dealers a wholesome respect for the commission and a knowledge that honesty is the best policy, even in the whiskey trade.

Women In Legislation

MARRIAGE and divorce, labor laws affecting women and girls and the law regarding the property rights of wives were legislated on in a number of the States during the spring sessions.

California, Colorado, Connecticut, North Carolina, Nevada and West Virginia acted on divorce laws, California amplified hers so that judges were granted power to call in the district attorney where fraud or collusion are suspected. Colorado amended hers so that a decree shall not be issued until six months after the divorce has been granted. Connecticut added incurable insanity to the list of grounds for divorce before the courts. Previously this cause had to be taken to the legislature. North Carolina passed a measure changing from ten to two years the period required to establish desertion, but the act met such a storm of protest that it was repealed the next day. Nevada returned to her law the six months' residence clause. West Virginia created in each county the office of "divorce commissioner," with power to investigate divorce suits, appear to trials, examine witnesses and defend the interests of the State to prevent fraud and collusion.

The senate of Indiana passed a eugenic marriage measure, but it was defeated in the house. Legislation to promote healthy marriages and check the social evil was enacted in Vermont. The law requires all physicians to report cases of social diseases to the state board of health which is empowered to prescribe quarantine regulations.

Labor laws for women were enacted in Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts and Wyoming. Maine wrote into her statutes a fifty-four hours a week law for both women and boys under sixteen working in mills, factories and laundries. It stipulates that such employees shall not work more than nine hours a day unless for the sole purpose of permitting a shorter schedule for one day in the week. Massachusetts legislated to prohibit the working of women and children overtime for the purpose of making up for the time lost on a legal holiday. Wyoming enacted for her working women an eight-hour day; and both maximum hour and minimum wage laws for women were passed by Kansas. A commission to investigate a proposed minimum wage law for women was created by Idaho. A bill providing for minimum wage for women in Michigan was killed in committee, although the commission appointed by Governor Ferris two years ago to investigate the subject, returned a strong report in favor of the enactment of such a law.

New Mexico passed an act increasing the property rights of the wife and Wyoming in this particular placed wife and husband on an equal footing. New Jersey authorized the appointment of women policemen. Oregon forbade discrimination between male and female public school teachers in the payment of salaries. An attempt in California to enact a law to forbid women to shake dice for money or prizes was defeated. So was a bill providing for women jurors.

WATER DELIVERY A YEAR AHEAD

Oahu To Benefit Next Week From
Water Developed In Big
Waialeale Tunnel

Next week, probably on Monday, the first of the water developed in the big Waialeale water project to become of use to the Oahu plantation, the huckster of the project, will be turned on the Waialeale lands, at the 650-foot elevation, and the first practical step in the use of this much-desired water will have been taken.

This water, which is the daily flow of sixteen million gallons developed through the driving of the south portal section of the main mountain-pleasuring tunnel, will be conducted through more than two miles of the main tunnel and four miles of lateral tunnels. Some 250 acres of new land has been prepared for planting, in anticipation of this water, and some 300 acres of land on which the cultivation of dry cane has been going on, with indifferent success, will also be irrigated.

Year Ahead of Time

The delivery of this water will be nearly a year in advance of the contracted date for the first delivery of water from the Waialeale project, but while the striking of this water in the tunneling is thus a gain for the plantation, it is by no means a gain for J. J. Jensen, the contractor, engineer, who is installing the big water system. This flow of sixteen million gallons has made a mill race of his tunnel, which has still two thousand feet to be driven, and the difficulties of boring underground in the face of this stream are enormous, enough to have daunted a less capable and less fearless engineer.

The south portal flow has been developed on the land owned by the Bishop Estate, which will profit by the use of the water, under its lease-contract with the plantation, to the extent of five dollars a day per million gallons, or \$80 each twenty-four hours. The plantation will benefit from the use of the water at an elevation higher than it has been found profitable to pump, while all that catches the lower levels will benefit the plantation to the extent of the difference between five and fifteen dollars a million gallons, the latter figure being the cost to the plantation of pumping a million gallons.

Work is now being rushed in the concreting of the floors of the series of delivery tunnels and open ditches through which this water will be diverted, and in the completion of the plantation ditches and pipe lines.

POLICE SORE AT SO MANY NOL. PROSSES

The police are sore. They are sore clear through. So is the detective department.

They claim that while they do their share of bringing che-fa gamblers into court, their efforts are nullified by the dilatory and suppersensitive tactics of the city attorney's department which handles the prosecution.

"What's the use?" queries Sheriff Rose.

"What's the use?" echoes Detective McDuffie.

Wednesday furnished two cases in point. Mori and Yamamoto, charged with having che-fa tickets in possession, had their cases nolle prossed by Prosecuting Attorney Chillingworth in the district court.

Two more of the same gambling gang, Hayashi and Nishihama, who were also brought into court for the first time on January 22, had their cases continued Wednesday for about the forty-fifth time. They will bob up again serenely tomorrow and the cases probably will have the same disposition as those of Mori and Yamamoto were given.

Just why this quartet of Japanese gamblers should receive such signal consideration from the city attorney's department is a mystery. They have been out on bonds of \$500 each and have been paying ten dollars a month each since January for the accommodation, but this cannot, of course, have anything to do with the matter.

The police confidently expected that the cases of the four would be nolle prossed on Wednesday, but something appears to have gone wrong with the arrangement, and the latter half of the show has been postponed until Saturday.

KOREAN WIFE-SLAYER FORFEITS LIFE TODAY

For the murder of his wife, Pak Chi Ser, a Korean, will be hanged at the territorial prison after eight o'clock this morning.

The death warrant will be read to him promptly at eight o'clock, and the sentence will be executed as soon thereafter as possible. The scaffold was erected last night. It is the same on which three Filipinos were hanged about three years ago—the last hangings in the Territory up to this time.

High Sheriff William Jarrett will be in charge of the execution of the sentence. There will be only a few spectators.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

Were you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all dealers. Beeson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.